

THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1852.

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TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$3 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will continue until forbidden and charged accordingly.

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Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

No compensation inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Office on the West side of the Public Square.

THE POST.

Athens, Friday, July 9, 1852.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

The New York Express publishes a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Geo. R. Babcock, a Delegate to the Whig National Convention from the 32d District of the State of New York, dated June 10, in which he declines to be considered as a contestant for the nomination.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

Meetings to ratify the nominations of the Whig National Convention have been held at Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville, Madison and other points, and the enthusiasm exhibited at each of them is said even to exceed that shown during the Harrison campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The great Whig Ratification meeting took place last evening, in this city, and the proceedings were of a very animated and enthusiastic description. Among the speakers were the Hon. James T. Morehead of North Carolina, Hon. William Cullom of Tennessee, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler of Pennsylvania.

It is enough to make the heart of every good Whig leap in his bosom to read the enthusiastic accounts of the spirit kindled at Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Madison, Indianapolis, and other places by the intelligence of Gen. Scott's nomination. The following paragraphs are from the Cincinnati Atlas of Wednesday:

CAVING IN.—The Locofocos about here don't know where they stand, nor to whom to look for continuance. They gaze at each other with looks of inquiry as if to say—"Are you too for Scott?" The desertion from their ranks has commenced, and we shall be mistaken if a few weeks does not witness a general stampede among the rank and file, each striving to be ahead of his neighbor in fleeing from the falling tower of Locofocoism.

On the receipt of the news of the nomination of General Scott, quite a large number of our fellow-citizens who had heretofore acted with the Locofoco party declared their determination to vote for the old hero, and to do their utmost to secure his election.

SCOTT ENTHUSIASM.—Persons coming from above and below on the river speak of the demonstrations of enthusiasm which they saw. All along the Kentucky shore, and on the Indiana below and Ohio above, bonfires, illuminations, and artillery were seen and heard, the most cheering evidence of joy appeared, making the very river vocal from shore to shore.

The Lincoln Journal, long known as the organ of the Democracy of Lincoln county, differs with the American in regard to the Whig Platform. It republishes the 8th Resolution, and says:

"In another column will be found the latest news from the Whig Convention, by which it will be seen, that the Southern Delegates insisted upon a platform before the nomination was made, and have succeeded in adopting the Finality of the Compromise as their platform. We rejoice that this is done, as it may include the dangerous issues from the contest, and let the election result as it may the integrity and permanence of the country will not be endangered."

IMPROVEMENTS.—Those who question the advantage of railroads upon the country through which they pass, have only to take a trip over the Chattanooga road. At every stopping place, almost, workmen are engaged in erecting business houses. The demand for carpenters exceeds the supply. The same state of things is observable along the line of the Memphis and Charleston road through North Alabama. We heard, during a recent visit to that country, great complaint among builders of the scarcity of carpenters.

The Americans are a racing people—they race steam boats, sailing ships, and whatever can practically illustrate the go-ahead principle. But racing to the grave is quite a new feature. A Cincinnati paper describes a race which recently took place in that city, between two hearse, both containing corpses. The drivers whipped, shouted and swore, and half a dozen times narrowly escaped upsetting.

An affray occurred at Le Compté, Louisiana, between three persons, in which Dr. Puckett was mortally wounded. A youth named Rugio, was badly shot, and Charles Davis, a constable who interfered, was killed.

THE OFFICIAL PLATFORM OF THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

As there were some verbal inaccuracies in the report of the Whig Platform, which we published in our paper of the 25th June, we annex the official copy, as adopted by the Convention:

The Whigs of the U. States in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for their establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

First.—The Government of the United States is a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted, or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the people.

Second.—The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers; and the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third.—That while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions or to impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach, by example, and to show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth.—That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth.—Government should be conducted upon principles of strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to mainly be derived from a duty on imports, not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

Sixth.—The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and regulate rivers, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Seventh.—The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each; and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

Eighth.—The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of Fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their power, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each; and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEWARD ON SCOTT'S NOMINATION.—At the Whig ratification meeting held in New York on Thursday evening, a letter from Gov. Seward, in reply to an invitation to be present, was read, in which he says:

"I congratulate the Whigs of New York on their sagacity and patriotism in preferring the wisest available citizen for the most responsible service and the highest honor of the Republic; on their persevering fidelity to him and to their own sacred principles of Freedom and Tolerance, as well as on their distinguished prudence and magnanimity in the conduct of the Canvass of Nomination, finally on the auspicious result of their labor."

"And now let the dissensions of the past be buried in the grave, to which its errors are hastening. A Whig Administration, with such a chief, cannot fail to be guided by the principles of order, of moderation, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, of melioration, improvements and progress; which the Whig party have always cherished and maintained, and acting on their principles, will mark an era, not merely in advance of our own country, but even in the cause of Republican principles throughout the world."

"The Whigs of Suffolk county are to hold a Ratification Meeting, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, this evening, 29th inst., to take measures for securing an energetic and united support to the candidates who have been nominated for President and Vice President at the Baltimore convention."

THE CHOLERA IN JACKSON.

We clip the following from the Eagle extra, Cape Girardeau, Mo., of June 21st.

This fearful disease is still raging with unmitigated violence in our neighboring town. It is now almost deserted; most of the citizens that were well enough to leave have done so. Several of our citizens went out this morning for the purpose of helping the sick and dying and burying the dead; as such was the consternation of the citizens of Jackson that not enough remained there to bury those that have died since yesterday morning. Some ten or twelve corpses were lying in the houses this morning, unburied.

We have not learned the exact number that have died, but from all the accounts we can gather, we suppose there are between forty and fifty.

It is with much regret that we learn that Col. J. W. Russell and I. W. Limbaugh, Esq., Editors of the Southern Democrat have fallen victims to this fearful scourge. They died yesterday. The foreman of this Democrat office, Mr. Harris, is also dead.

DR. CHANNING ON GEN. SCOTT.—The following tribute from this celebrated divine was written several years ago, and at a time when its subject was less conspicuous than at present:

Much also is due to the beneficent influence of General Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of pacifism, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recent missions to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy, as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame, and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute, and the brightest ornament in a public man.

The New York Times announces what it says has thus far proved an infallible cure for cholera, thus:

"Sea captains who sail out of Liverpool now-and-then assert that they are no more for cholera than for ordinary colds. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription:

Common salt one table spoonful, red pepper one tea spoonful, in a half-pint of hot water."

GEN. SCOTT IN PRIVATE LIFE.—A friend writes us a letter from Washington, from which we take the following account of the character and bearing of the People's candidate for President:

"In his personal intercourse, he is the most easy and agreeable man in the world. He makes no distinction of persons—Senators, farmers, Generals, children and all fare alike at his hands. The moment you hear his voice and catch the kind and gentle expression of his gray eye, you dismiss every thought of embarrassment and enter at once into conversation, as with an old and familiar friend. In a crowd of ten thousand men, every eye would turn instinctively to him as so many magnetic needles to the pole. Of all American Generals, living or dead, he is undoubtedly the greatest, while those who know him believe in their hearts that in all the qualities of a great, generous and good man, he is second to no other. He is entirely national in all his views, and very far above that bitterness of party feeling which so generally characterizes those who are only statesmen. He is not, and never has been, pre-occupied, as thousands of brave Democrats who have shared with him the rude comforts of the camp and the dangers and sufferings of the battle-field will testify. C. B. A."

CHANCES FOR THE MEN.—A distinguished advocate of what are called "Woman Rights," i. e., the right of a woman to do whatever she pleases, and no questions asked, tells us that he thinks the whole world is in a conspiracy to favor the male portion of the human race, and "crowd" the women as much as possible. As an instance, he says that when a wife dies, it is often announced, "Died, Mrs. So-and-so, wife of Mr. So-and-so." He gives the world to understand that Mr. So-and-so is a widower, in existence, and "in the market," whereas, when a husband dies, it is merely announced, "Died, Mr. So-and-so," and Mrs. So-and-so is not mentioned, nor whether Mr. So-and-so ever had a Mrs. So-and-so. This gives widows a decided advantage, it must be confessed; but then, if we can trust general opinion and the elder Weller, widows have vast natural advantages in the science of "coming over" the men; and so, on the whole, we should call it square, and say no more about it.

"He who laughed at you till he got to your door, flattered you as you opened it, felt the force of your argument whilst he was with you, applauded when he rose, and after he went away blazes you, has the most indisputable title to an archduke's helmet in hell."

"The Yazoo City (Miss.) Whig says that the prospects are very good for the crops in that section. Not only the cotton but the corn is unusually promising."

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Ypsanti Sentinel relates the following anecdote of the gallant old soldier, which was recently communicated to the editor of that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida War:

The troops had made a weary march through the day, and selected a place for their bivouac during the night. A party was detailed to clear the ground and erect a temporary shelter for the Commander-in-chief, who had not yet returned from the fort. Shortly after the work was commenced, he arrived, and riding up to the party inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader of the party that they were erecting a shelter for him.

"We were waiting and waiting to your command," said the party leader, "but you have not yet returned from the fort." "But you have not yet returned from the fort," said the Commander-in-chief, "and you have not yet returned from the fort." "But you have not yet returned from the fort," said the Commander-in-chief, "and you have not yet returned from the fort."

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